

ARMY NOW IN CUBA.

Our Troops Land and Advance on Belaguered City.

SIEGE OF SANTIAGO.

Heavy Guns Placed So as to Force Fall of Cervera's Stronghold.

American Army of Invasion Arrives Off Santiago—Marines Show Great Enthusiasm When the Troopships Are sighted—Admiral Sampson Confers with Gen. Garcia on Board the Flagship—Attempt to Assassinate Blanco in Havana.

Washington special: The gratifying news comes that troops at last have landed upon Cuban soil and active army operations have begun, the previous occupation by the marines near Guantanamo having been made only for the establishment of a naval base and cable station. From this time on stirring news may be expected. Over two months have elapsed since war was declared, but the army may now be said to have taken the field for the first time, which will shortly leave Sampson and Schley free to operate in other directions.

The troops landed at two points, to the east and west of the harbor entrance, meeting with, according to the official dispatch, "little, if any, resistance," it evidently being the plan for the two divisions to move forward and attack the Spaniards on the flanks, while the insurgents under Garcia and Rabi advance upon their rear. The landing took place under cover of a vigorous bombardment by the fleet. The embarkation began within twenty-four hours after the fleet of transports arrived and at 1 o'clock Thursday morning the War Department was advised by cable that all the troops were ashore.

Advices received Monday afternoon announced the arrival of Santiago of the first division of the American army of invasion, under command of Major General William R. Shafter. No attempt was made during the day, according to the report, to land the American troops. General Shafter, soon after his arrival had a conference with Admiral Sampson. They discussed at length the information obtained by Admiral Sampson's scouts as to the most available landing places in the vicinity of Santiago, and sent further scouting parties along the coast, who inspected the points considered by Admiral Sampson to be most advantageous. Tremendous enthusiasm was awakened among the men with Admiral Sampson's



GEN. WM. R. SHAFTER.

fleet by the arrival of the troops. They gave cheer after cheer, and their enthusiasm met with a hearty response from the troopships.

Repeated delays in the departure of the army from Tampa had made the men with the fleet impatient and they awaited the coming of their allies with great eagerness. For more than ten days they had had practically nothing to do aside from preventing the escape of Admiral Cervera's fleet from the harbor. Officers and men, the fleet having done all damage possible preparatory to landing the troops, were anxious for more active warfare.

From an early hour on Sunday morning every vessel in Admiral Sampson's fleet was on the lookout for the transports. The admiral had been advised from Washington that the troopships probably would join his fleet some time during the day. General Garcia and his personal staff were picked up at General Rabi's camp, eighteen miles west of Santiago, and brought to the flagship Sunday afternoon by the gunboat Vixen. There the grizzled and wounded patriot had a long consultation with Admiral Sampson regarding the operations for the investment of Santiago and the co-operation of the American and Cuban troops. General Garcia is very enthusiastic. He says the Spaniards are starving and cannot hold out long, and that the war in the island will end in a few months. It is estimated that over 300 Spaniards have been killed or wounded since the landing of marines. The Spaniards seem satisfied that they cannot dislodge the Americans and have withdrawn. The upper bay will be occupied immediately. Lieutenant DeLahanty, with an expedition, has been at work removing mines from the river connecting the upper and lower bays. When this is clear the ships will move up the channel and take the town of Caimanera, whose forts were demolished by the Texas.

An American telegraph office has been opened in an American camp on Cuban soil.

Blockade Is Maintained. Admiral Dewey reported to the Navy Department that he was still maintaining the blockade at Manila; that the rebels are making remarkable progress; that the city is entirely surrounded. He reports the rebels have taken 2,500 prisoners and are treating them humanely.

Allotment by States. The allotment by States under the second call for troops was issued from Washington, based upon the proposition of filling out the regiments now in the field before other regiments are organized.



CHAPEL NEAR FORTRESS SAN JUAN—PIERCED BY A 13-INCH SHELL.

SANTIAGO AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

Fortifications Crushed and the Vizcaya Struck by a Shell. Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time at daylight Thursday morning. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieut. Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac are in prison. The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One gun was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted. At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but impotently. Then most of the guns were deserted. Not a ship was struck nor a man injured on the American side. It is believed that the enemy's loss of life was heavy. It is reported from Madrid that "a shell from an American warship, falling from a great elevation, struck the Vizcaya, which, owing to its excellent armor, was not damaged."

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius at midnight was given another chance. Three 250-pound charges of gun cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the bay, around the angle, back of the eminence on which El Morro is situated, where it was known that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers were lying. Two charges went true, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion exploded with terrific violence on Cayo Smith. The destruction and death at the western batteries must have been appalling.

TWO MONTHS OF WAR.

Washington Officials Think They Have Reason to Be Satisfied. Two months ago war broke out between the United States and Spain, according to the proclamation of the President and the declaration of Congress. The end of that period finds nearly 16,000 United States troops lying off Santiago preparing to land; it finds cable communication established between the Government at Washington and the advance guard of the expedition in Cuba, and it finds Cuban territory in the possession of United States marines, backed by a naval squadron, and nearly all of the commercial ports of Cuba blockaded. This is all, apart from Dewey's great victory at Manila and from the splendid results achieved in organizing several armies now in camps. Therefore those in charge assert that they have a right to look back with pride over what has been accomplished in the short space of two months, working in a large part with raw material in both the army and the navy.

PLAN PRISON FOR SPANIARDS.

Those Captured in War Will Be Taken to Fort McPherson. A serious problem, the solution of which has been determined upon by the authorities, is that of the disposition of the vast number of prisoners which must fall into American hands whenever Santiago capitulates. This number is variously estimated all the way from 25,000 to 50,000 men. It has been definitely decided that they cannot be permitted to remain in Cuba, and it will, therefore, be necessary to provide a large number of transports to bring them to this country, where they may be more readily fed and guarded. This will require a much larger fleet of transports than that which carried Gen. Shafter's



SAMPSON'S WORK AT SAN JUAN. A corner of Morro Castle as it appeared after the bombardment.

army. It has been decided to make Fort McPherson, Ga., a permanent military prison.

Smuggle in Supplies. Three large cargoes of supplies are known to have run the blockade already, and great quantities of food are smuggled to Havana by way of the Isle of Pines, Cienfuegos and other points on the southwest coast having direct railroad communication with the capital.

Interior Forts Abandoned. The Spaniards have abandoned nearly all the forts in the interior, and concentrated their forces on the north coast of Cuba. The country towns are garrisoned by irregular troops. The regulars are gathered at Cardenas and Matanzas.

Waits Till They Are Free. President McKinley will take no action on the promotion of Lieut. Hobson until he and his companions are at liberty, and when the brave men can be consulted.

A Fleet to Spain's Coast. It was practically decided at a conference in Washington to send a flying squadron to the coast of Spain.

To Reinforce Shafter. The President decided to send a second expedition of 6,000 men from Tampa to reinforce Gen. Shafter.

WAR BULLETINS.

Germany, it is declared, will not interfere in Manila.

The cruiser Newark may be the flagship of a new flying squadron.

Col. Torrey's troops of cowboy cavalrymen will probably go to Porto Rico.

Spanish ministers declare their country will not agree to an exchange of prisoners.

James Hobson, a brother of the hero of the Merrimac, is a candidate for West Point.

It was again announced at Madrid that the Spanish reserve squadron had sailed from Cadiz.

There have been seven deaths among the soldiers at Camp Alger at Falls Church, Va.

The officers in command of the Porto Rican expedition will be Gens. Coppinger, Lee and Keifer.

The Queen Regent of Spain has offered to abdicate, if such a step will allay popular discontent.

Illinois troops in camp at Jacksonville took a prominent part in the dedication of a Confederate monument.

Auxiliary cruisers Harvard and Yale will be used as troop transports for the Porto Rican expedition.

Correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, London, who visited Cuba, says stories of starvation are unfounded.

Gen. Miles says Garcia has agreed to co-operate with the American forces in the operations against Santiago.

Fresh calls for men for the army are constantly being made in Spain, and reinforcements are being hastened to various points.

Owing to the lack of transports the third military expedition to the Philippines is



ADMIRAL CAMARA. Commander of the Spanish Fleet at Cadiz.

not likely to leave San Francisco until next month.

The new fortifications at Cardenas have been bombarded by American warships and the Spanish severely punished.

The American collier Ravensdale, owned by a Philadelphia firm, is suspected of delivering a cargo of coal to the enemy's warships.

Brig. Gen. Garretson is trying to move a brigade of Illinois and Ohio troops from Camp Alger to Fernandina for the Porto Rico expedition.

Miss Jean Evans and Miss Helen Taylor, daughters of the captains of the battleships Iowa and Indiana, have applied for positions in the naval nurse corps.

In Rome, it is admitted that the Philippines are lost to Spain, and the Spanish Government is advised to submit with resignation to that accomplished result.

A committee of the Army and Navy League left Chicago to visit the various camps and ascertain the needs of the soldiers which can be supplied by their friends at home.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower sent \$1,000 each to the Second, Eighth and Sixty-ninth regiments of New York, because they were suffering for the lack of food and suitable clothing.

The false reports regarding the general war situation issued by the Spanish officials has stirred the people of Spain up to the point of revolution since the Government has been compelled to admit half the truth.

The President has authorized canned salmon to be added as one of the army rations. Fresh beef will be issued to the troops six days in ten, salt meats three days in ten, and canned salmon one day in ten.

Private Harry Jackson, of Company K, Second New Jersey Infantry, is probably the tallest soldier in the United States army. He is 6 feet 6 1/2 inches in height, and of wonderfully perfect physical development.

A claim for \$200,000 was sent to the War Department by Adjutant General Reece of Illinois, being the amount expended by the State for the arms and equipment of its troops.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror is reported to be in San Juan harbor, Porto Rico, utterly useless, on account of burned boilers and a lack of means to repair them.

Dr. Chan, a Chinese physician of Cleveland, Ohio, offers to organize in this country a regiment of Chinamen and to convert the Chinese of the Philippines into allies of the United States.

WRECK AND RUIN.

Bombardment of Santiago Thursday Spreads Destruction.

A careful inspection of the fortifications along the crest of the hills defending Santiago harbor by the Associated Press dispatch boat after the bombardment Thursday morning showed that the American gunners spread wreck and ruin everywhere. Some of the batteries were demolished beyond repair. The vultures which circled on level wings over the hills as thick as swallows around a chimney for hours after the firing ceased furnished gruesome evidence of the fatality among the Spanish soldiers. Hundreds of troops could be seen from the ships digging in mounds of earth piled up by the explosions of the projectiles. From the heavy guns for bodies, while their heads were fanned by the wings of the black scavengers of the battlefield. There were two spots, one on the east and the other on the west of the harbor entrance, which were denuded of the foliage. The hill-tops seem literally blown away. These marked the places where the 200-pound charges of gun cotton blown by the Vesuvius landed.

There was evident demoralization among the Spanish troops during the bombardment. Officers could be seen with drawn swords driving the men to the guns, but even then they could not be forced to stay so long as our guns were directed at them. The fifteen minutes' night work of the Vesuvius had shattered their nerves. The aim of our gunners was superb, and not only were the coast forts



CAPTAIN H. C. TAYLOR. Commander of the Battleship Indiana.

annihilated, but the batteries on Cayo Smith, up the harbor, were destroyed. Had all the ships used smokeless powder, as did the New Orleans, there would remain no signs of guns or fortifications to indicate that there had ever been any defenses there.

AUGUSTI GIVES UP.

Notifies Spain He Is Behind Walls of Manila.

The State Department has received information, which is thought trustworthy, that soon the Stars and Stripes will be floating over Manila. Secretary Long is in possession of information which justifies him in informing the President that Admiral Dewey would be in control of the Philippines capital in a few days.

An official dispatch to Madrid from Manila indicates that the situation there is worse. Augusti writes that he has retired within the walls of Manila. If Captain General Augusti is obliged to take refuge in the citadel he will be entirely cut off from communication with the outside.

ATTEMPTS BLANCO'S LIFE.

Havana Volunteer Wounds the Spanish Captain General.

Mail advices have been received in Washington of a recent attempt in Havana to assassinate Captain General Blanco, which was made by Mariano Salva, a young member of the volunteer army. The attempted killing of the Spanish captain general took place as he was leaving the palace to accompany some officers of his staff on an inspection of the earthworks on the outskirts of the city. Salva sent a rifle bullet into the calf of General Blanco's left leg.

The volunteer is a member of the guard on duty around the palace. His younger brother, also a volunteer, was arrested recently on a charge of conspiring with the enemies of Spain against the established government. The younger Salva was tried by a court martial, condemned and executed. Salva submitted willingly to ar-



CAPTAIN-GENERAL BLANCO.

rest, believing he had killed General Blanco and avenged the death of his brother.

BIG ARMY FOR CUBA.

War Council Decides 170,000 Men Will Be Needed.

A third call for 75,000 volunteers will result from the council of war at the White House Monday. The operations in Cuba planned by the President and his advisers will find use for 170,000 men—the number for which Gen. Miles asked. Havana, with its garrison of 65,000 Spanish soldiers behind the fortifications, will require 100,000 American besiegers. For the capture of Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Sagua, Bahia Honda, Cardenas and Mariel the rest of the troops are needed. The call may be expected in ten days.

Waiting at Honolulu.

A Washington dispatch to a New York paper asserted the first expedition for Manila, which sailed May 25, is still waiting at Honolulu for the second expedition.

To Invade Porto Rico. Ships are being secured by the Government for transporting another large army to Porto Rico.

Denied by Cubans. Cubans escaped from Havana deny the stories that there is an abundance of food in that city.

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